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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09 747,967	12 27 2000	Tsutomu Uematsu	122,1429 C/JG	3208

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EXAMINER

FUREMAN, JARED

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2876

DATE MAILED: 06 20 2003

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/747,967

Applicant(s)

UEMATSU ET AL

Examiner

Jared J. Fureman

Art Unit

2876

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☐ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 13 March 2003.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☐ Claim(s) 1-11 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☐ Claim(s) 1-3 and 6-11 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) 4 and 5 is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
- Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
- 11) ☐ The proposed drawing correction filed on 13 March 2003 is: a) ☒ approved b) ☐ disapproved by the Examiner.
- If approved, corrected drawings are required in reply to this Office action.
- 12) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120

- 13) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☒ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.
- 14) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) (to a provisional application).
- a) ☐ The translation of the foreign language provisional application has been received.
- 15) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 120 and/or 121.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s) _____
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s) _____
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

Receipt is acknowledged of the proposed drawing corrections and the amendment, filed on 3/13/2003, which have been entered in the file. Claims 1-11 are pending.

Drawings

1. The proposed drawing correction and/or the proposed substitute sheets of drawings, filed on 3/13/2003 have been approved by the examiner.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

1. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

2. Claims 1-3 and 6-11 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Uchida et al (US 4,890,824, previously cited) in view of Martin et al (US 5,508,500, previously cited) and Owens et al (US 6,371,368 B1, previously cited).

Uchida et al teaches a depositing machine having a deposit operation panel (panel 1A) located one side of the machine, inside the machine, a cash storage unit (received-bill box 25), the machine comprising: a cashing operation panel (panel 1B) located at another side of the machine different from the side at which the deposit operation panel is located; and a cashing controller (an operating section, not shown, see column 3 lines 13-21), a second cash storage (circulating-bill pooling means 22) unit storing a predetermined amount of cash for a cashing service, a cash temporary

holder (17B) removing and temporarily holding a cashed amount input from the cashing operation panel from the second cash storage unit, a cashing processor (pooling wheel 15B and associated pulleys/belts for conveying cash to the dispensing port 4B) dispensing cash from the cash temporary holder, the cashing controller, the second cash storage unit, the cash temporary holder, and the cashing processor being located inside the machine; a cash apportioner (fork 20) located before the cash storage unit to apportion deposited cash between the cash storage unit and the second cash storage unit (the fork directs 10,000 yen bills to the second cash storage unit 22 and other bills to the cash storage unit 25), a part of the deposited cash being used to resupply the cash in the second cash storage unit (the 10,000 yen bills are used to resupply the second cash storage unit 22); wherein the cashing operation panel (1B) is located at a side opposite the side at which the deposit operation panel (1A) is located; the deposit operation panel being used to enter data to deposit cash, the cashing operation panel being used to enter data to withdraw cash, the apportioning unit allocating the deposited cash between the cash storage unit and the second cash storage unit to maintain a predetermined amount of cash in the second cash storage unit (Uchida et al only stores 10,000 yen bills in the second cash storage unit 22, all other deposited bills are stored in the cash storage unit 25, thus, the cash is apportioned to maintain 10,000 yen bills (a predetermined amount) in the second cash storage unit) (see column 4 lines 3-16 of Uchida et al) (see figures 1, 2, column 1 lines 6-13, 30-56, column 3 lines 11-46, column 3 line 49 - column 6 line 2).

Uchida et al fails to specifically teach a store sales proceed depositing machine, an external communications unit to notify a cash logistics company of deposit data through a public line, the external communications unit communicating with a financial institution, the cashing controller performing processing to verify a person performing the cashing operation, determining whether to authorize cashing by confirming a balance in a savings account of the person, dispensing cash to be reimbursed from the savings account when authorizing cashing, and providing cashing data to the financial institution and to the cash logistics company; the external communications unit notifies the cash logistics company of the deposit data and an amount of cash apportioned by the cash apportioner to the second cash storage unit for use by the cash logistics company maintain consistency between an the amount of sales proceeds deposited and an amount of cash retrieved by the cash logistics company; the cashing operation panel having an ID card insertion slot; the cashing controller performing processing to verify an ID card input from the cashing operation panel.

Martin et al teaches a store sales proceed depositing machine (10), the machine including an external communications unit (modem 45) to notify a cash logistics company (management system 54) of deposit data through a public line (telephone line), the external communications unit communicating with a financial institution (EFT 50a-50n), a cashing controller (CPU 36) performing processing to verify a person performing the cashing operation, determining whether to authorize cashing by confirming a balance in a savings account (a cash account) of the person, dispensing cash to be reimbursed from savings account when authorizing cashing, and providing

cashing data to the financial institution and to the cash logistics company (the cashing data travels through the management system 54 (cash logistics company) and network switch 52 to the EFT 50a-50n (the financial institution), see figure 3 and column 3 line 58 - column 4 line 42); the external communications unit notifies the cash logistics company of the deposit data and an amount of cash deposited for use by the cash logistics company to maintain consistency between an amount of sales proceeds deposited and an amount of cash retrieved by the cash logistics company (the management computer system 54 monitors communications to log transactions and authorizations, control routing, and provide management reports); a cashing operation panel (32) having an ID card insertion slot (part of card reader 42); the cashing controller performing processing to verify an ID card input from the cashing operation panel (see figures 1-4, column 1 lines 10-39, column 2 lines 20-60, column 3 line 58 - column 4 line 42, column 5 line 28 - column 6 line 10).

In view of Martin et al's teachings, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to include, with the system as taught by Uchida et al, a store sales proceed depositing machine, an external communications unit to notify a cash logistics company of deposit data through a public line, the external communications unit communicating with a financial institution, the cashing controller performing processing to verify a person performing the cashing operation, determining whether to authorize cashing by confirming a balance in a savings account of the person, dispensing cash to be reimbursed from the savings account when authorizing cashing, and providing cashing data to the financial institution and to the cash logistics

company; the external communications unit notifies the cash logistics company of the deposit data and an amount of cash apportioned by the cash apportioner to the second cash storage unit for use by the cash logistics company maintain consistency between an the amount of sales proceeds deposited and an amount of cash retrieved by the cash logistics company; the cashing operation panel having an ID card insertion slot; the cashing controller performing processing to verify an ID card input from the cashing operation panel, in order to provide the functions of an ATM without all the associated cost of a conventional ATM (see column 2 lines 13-14 and column 5 lines 18-37 of Martin et al).

Uchida et al as modified by Martin et al fails to specifically teach the cashing processor issuing a receipt; wherein the deposit operation panel and the cashing operation panel of the machine are separated by a wall, the deposit operation panel is accessible only to a employee of the store, the cashing operation panel being accessible to a store customer/the general public; the cashing operation panel being provided with a receipt issuing slot.

Owens et al teaches a cash depositing/dispensing machine (10) which issues (via receipt opening 26) a receipt for transactions conducted at the machine; wherein a deposit side (the side including note inlet opening 268) and the dispensing side (the side including note outlet opening 266) of the machine are separated by a wall (not shown), the deposit side is made accessible only to a employee of the store, and the dispensing side is made usable by a store customer/the general public; the dispensing side being provided with a receipt issuing slot (26) (see figures 1, 22, column 3 lines 50-

54, column 4 lines 21-26, column 4 line 63 - column 5 lines 13, column 6 lines 34-36, column 6 line 50 - column 7 line 17, column 7 lines 59-63, and column 24 line 44 - column 25 line 11).

In view of Owens et al's teachings, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to include, with the system as taught by Uchida et al as modified by Martin et al, the cashing processor issuing a receipt; wherein the deposit operation panel and the cashing operation panel of the machine are separated by a wall, the deposit operation panel is accessible only to a employee of the store, the cashing operation panel being accessible to a store customer/the general public; the cashing operation panel being provided with a receipt issuing slot, in order to allow both depositing and dispensing notes at the same time (see column 24 line 60 - column 25 line 9 of Owens et al).

Allowable Subject Matter

3. Claims 4 and 5 are objected to as being dependent upon a rejected base claim, but would be allowable if rewritten in independent form including all of the limitations of the base claim and any intervening claims.

4. The following is a statement of reasons for the indication of allowable subject matter: The prior art of record, taken alone or in combination, fails to teach or fairly suggest: a store sales proceed depositing machine wherein the cash apportioner changes a ratio of apportionment of the deposited cash with the balance of cash for the cashing service in the second cash storage unit being the predetermined amount, in combination with the other claimed limitations as set forth in the claims.

Uchida et al only stores 10,000 yen bills in the second cash storage unit 22, all other deposited bills are stored in the cash storage unit 25 (see column 4 lines 3-16 of Uchida et al). Thus, while the ratio of apportionment will change depending on the number of 10,000 yen bills as compared to bills of other denominations, the machine does not change the ratio relative to a predetermined balance in the second cash storage unit (that is, all 10,000 yen bills are fed to the bill-pooling means 22 regardless of the amount presently stored therein or the amount stored in the storage unit 25).

In the systems as taught by Martin et al and Owens et al all the deposited cash is available for dispensing, there is no apportionment of cash between a storage unit for dispensing cash and a storage unit for simply storing cash.

Response to Arguments

5. Applicant's arguments filed 3/13/2003 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

In response to applicant's argument that none of the cited references discloses sending both deposit data and cashing data to a cash logistics company (see pages 7-8 of the amendment filed on 3/13/2003), Martin et al teaches that the management computer system 54 (a cash logistics company) is used to log transactions and authorizations, to control routing, and to provide management reports (see column 4 lines 12-18). The transactions performed at the cash dispenser 10 are cash deposits made by an operator of a retail establishment and withdrawals of cash by customers (see column 2 lines 20-60). The transactions and authorizations, which are logged at the management computer system 54, include requests from customers to obtain cash

(cashing data) and authorizations from an electronic funds transfer system (EFT) for the dispenser to dispense cash to a specified customer (see column 2 line 41-60 and column 4 lines 12-42). The management computer system 54 analyzes the transaction and routes it to the appropriate financial network for authorization (see column 4 lines 29-33). Thus, it is clear that Martin et al teaches sending both deposit data and cashing data to a financial institution (50a-50n) and to the cash logistics company (54).

Furthermore, figure 3 shows that the dispenser 10 is only provided with a connection to the management system 54, there is no direct connection between the dispenser 10 and the EFT's 50a-50n. Therefore, it is necessary that all transaction data, including cashing data, be provided to the management system 54. Thus, the combination of Uchida et al, Martin et al, and Owens et al teaches the claimed invention.

Conclusion

The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure. Katou et al (US 2002/0170956 A1) and Nomiyama et al (US 2003/0047601 A1) both teach cash deposit and dispensing machines having a plurality of cash storage units.

6. **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire **THREE MONTHS** from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within **TWO MONTHS** of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the **THREE-MONTH** shortened statutory period, then the

shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Jared J. Fureman whose telephone number is (703) 305-0424. The examiner can normally be reached on 7:00 am - 4:30 PM M-T, and every other Friday.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Michael G. Lee can be reached on (703) 305-3503. The fax phone numbers for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned are (703) 308-7722 for regular communications and (703) 308-7722 for After Final communications.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is (703) 308-0956.

June 16, 2003

Jared J. Fureman
Jared J. Fureman
Art Unit 2876